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"A UNION OF THE STATES FOR THE SAME OF THE UNION—WIS."

VOLUME II.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 27, 1840.

ADVERTS.
Col. H. Osborne, Merchant, N. C.
Chas. W. Davis, Mill-Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

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THE HARRISON NOMINATION.

We copy the following from one of our Western papers printed yesterday, from which we extract what we know it will:

The greatest political meeting ever known in the Western States, if not in the Union, was held at Chardon, in this county on Wednesday last, January 22d. It was a gathering of THE PEOPLE of Geauga county, to respond to the nomination of HARRISON AND TYLER. We cannot carry to our readers, who had the misfortune to be absent, an adequate idea of the numbers that assembled, of the unanimity that prevailed in behalf of the common object of the great movement, or the enthusiasm which filled the bosom of every man, even the young men who had just entered, for the first time, upon the arena of political action, to the aged revolutionary veteran, who had, perchance, come up for the last time to testify his love of liberty, and devotion to the cause for which he sacrificed so much in times gone by. We will, however, attempt a brief description of what fell under our own observation, regretting that it is out of our power to do justice to other portions of the country.

The procession from this village to Chardon was probably unprecedented in the State of Ohio. The vehicle from U.S. Mail, drawn by six horses, and containing an excellent band of music, and a large number of the citizens of that place, led the procession. A very respectable delegation from Ashtabula county were on board; and waving over their heads floated a banner, bearing the following inscriptions:

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

HARRISON AND TYLER.

"THE UNION OR THE WHIGS FOR THE EAST OR THE UNION."

THE HERO OF TIPEECAHNEE.

"IS HE HONEST?—IS HE CAPABLE?"

THESE FOLLOWED THE CAR FROM CENTREVILLE, DRAWN BY FOURTEEN HORSES, WITH OUT-RIDERS. IT WAS FITTED UP FOR THE OCCASION BY THE CITIZENS OF THAT PLACE; WAS 30 FEET LONG, OR MORE, AND CONTAINED SOME 30 OR 40 CITIZENS OF CENTREVILLE AND THE VICINITY, INCLUDING SIX REVOLUTIONARY VETERANS, AND MANY OF THE OLDEST INHABITANTS OF MADISON TOWNSHIP. A SPLENDID BANNER WAVED GRACEFULLY OVER THEIR HEADS, WITH THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTIONS:

"THE OLD WHIG SABRES OF '16."

HARRISON AND REFORM.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

"IS HE HONEST?—IS HE CAPABLE?—IS HE FAITHFUL TO THE CONSTITUTION?"

ON THE ARRIVAL—

HARRISON AND TYLER."

THE OHIO FARMERS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

"LAWYER AND SWORD, NOW AND FOREVER."

CREDIT AND COMMERCE.

THIS WAS, IN TRUTH, A SPLENDID BANNER, GOT UP BY THE CITIZENS OF CENTREVILLE FOR THE OCCASION, PAINTED BY THEIR OWN ARTIST; AND WAS JUSTLY THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION TO MANY EYES DURING THE DAY.

NEXT IN THE PROCESSION WAS A LARGE SLEIGH, DRAWN BY THE CITIZENS OF PARTRIDGEVILLE, DRAWN BY FOUR FINE HORSES, AND BEARING AN ELEGANT FLAG, PAINTED BY MR. SINGE FOR THE OCCASION, CONTAINING, ON ONE SIDE, A PORTAIT OF GENERAL HARRISON, LARGER THAN LIFE; ON THE OTHER SIDE, THE AMERICAN EAGLE, HOLDING A SWORD, CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING MEMORANDUM:

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

APPOINTED AN ENEMY BY WASHINGTON, 1791.

SECRETARY NORTH WEST TERRITORY BY ADAMS, 1797.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER BY JEFFERSON, 1801.

GOVERNER OF INDIANS BY MADISON, 1809.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF N. W. ARMY, 1812.

MINISTER TO COLOMBIA BY ADAMS, 1827.

BATTLE OF MIAMI, AUGUST, 1824.

TIPEECAHNEE, NOVEMBER 7, 1811.

FORT MEIGS, MAY 1-6, 1813.

THAMES, OCTOBER 15, 1813.

HARRISON AND REFORM.

AT CONCORD THE PROCESSION WAS JOINED BY CITIZENS OF MENTOR, BEARING A FLAG WITH THIS INSCRIPTION:

"FARMER OF NORTH BEND."

HERO OF TIPEECAHNEE."

AND BY CITIZENS OF CONCORD, WITH THIS:

"THE FARMER'S PRESIDENT."

"THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE."

THE PROCESSION EXTENDED FROM ONE TO TWO MILES AND FULL A MILE IN CLOSE ORDER. THE STAR WAS BROUGHT UP BY THE CITIZENS OF FAIRPORT IN A BOAT, FITTED UP FOR THE OCCASION, SURROUNDED BY HARDY TARS, IN COSTUME, AND BEARING SEVERAL STANDS OF AMERICAN COLORS, AND HEARTS AS MERRY AND AS TRUE AS EVER SMILED ON LAND OR WATER.

AT CHARDON, THE PROCESSION WAS RECEIVED BY AN immense concourse of people from other parts of the county, who had paraded for the purpose, and whose proportion of three cheers for "HARRISON AND REFORM" met a hearty response from more than a thousand voices.

The meeting was organized in the spacious church of the Methodist Society in Chardon, who generously opened it for the purpose. As a small portion only of the multitude could gain admittance, it was admitted to the public square, where the spirited resolutions of the committee were read and adopted, and speeches listened to with intense interest by the great congregation. The names of the speakers, &c., may be seen by reference to the official proceedings.

We have not the means of forming a very correct estimate of the number of persons who assembled on this occasion to manifest their devotion to the cause of freedom, and their confidence in the nominees of the Harrison-Coolidge Convention. It was emphatically a gathering of the democracy of the country; the "log cabin" poured out their tears and their hands to help cheer on the friends of the "log cabin candidate." We have heard but one person estimate the number at less than two thousand. Our Chardon friends, who had the best opportunity of judging, say that NOT LESS THAN THREE THOUSAND were in attendance on the occasion.

The day passed away without any accident to dampen the general joy; no excesses were indulged, because the other citizens of the county "ruled the hour." The whole exhibited a gratifying sense of the unanimity and zeal with which the people will gather around the ballot box in November, to sustain the great cause of "the People against the Office-holders." —Nat. Int.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE.

Our little but spirited contemporary, the Ohio Freeman, thus speaks of the old General. Capt. Duffy is an old Jackson man,

and a soldier of fifteen years standing. He is writing a memorial paper.

Gen. Harrison.—As must be very evident to any judicious reader, I have written the time to write our last review for long articles. Yet, if I were to perpetuate a long article, I think it would be in favor of Gen. Harrison. I know full well the light I am viewed in by those who pretend to all the sanctity in the world, and who would fain make people believe that they are the only patriots in the world, because they would probably prove themselves to be the most slaves and hypocrites to their party. I bear of none, of their character, who belong to all sides—who are one day in rapures with the Freeman, and the next would serve him as he was served poor Capt. Belknap;—that is, tear out his very eyes, and send him off to log his broad!

But, as I am no office hunter, and have no claim to make for services rendered my beloved country—she having paid me up to perform my duty—I may, as an honest and disinterested witness, be permitted to say just what I think of one, and of all her venerable and well tried patriots; and I may at this time particularly allude to one of them, whom a certain party known as the Whig Democratic party, have nominated as a suitable candidate for the Presidency.

Well, it is a great while since I read Marmon's affecting little story of poor blind Belknap, I remember that I borrowed it from the captain of our ship, who was a pretty clever fellow, without being very wise man, and that I read it between two of the barrel guns, on the gun deck, seated on a match tub. Years have passed away, and I have been rich and poor, a soldier, a politician, and a moralist since.

But the memory of poor Belknap will sometimes rise uppermost in my mind, even now; especially when I hear some profane and heartless tyro wagging his tongue in derision of the tried courage, the venerable hairs, and the patriotism and the pure and spotless integrity of the few remaining defenders of their country, in the days of her difficulty and great need!

In the venerable person of Gen. Harrison, I see nothing, it is true, that can yet compare with the fate of poor Belknap. His eyes are yet spared him to look out upon the smiling country, her cities, villages, and farms, he was so instrumental in building up from a dreary and savage wilderness.

He is still permitted to walk abroad over the face of the land he has so often and so nobly defended, through the providence of Heaven, without leader or staff; but, like those of Belknap, his ears are too often pained with the ungrateful exclamations of his countrymen, and his venerable brow too frequently feels the pressure of the ruffian hand of the partisan, tearing from thence the unwinking chaplets of his pure and spotless fame!

The report, in short, was an amplification and exaggeration of Colonel Benton's resolutions, in which that distinguished Senator could complain of nothing, unless it were the weakening of his propositions by diffusion. It announced the State debts to be the enormous sum of two hundred millions. It stated that of New York as exceeding more than eighteen millions. It spoke of extravagant burdens imposed upon the People by prodigal legislation; of members of the Legislature shrinking from the responsibility of taxing their constituents to maintain the credit of the State; and most elaborately argued that the sound States should not be called upon to pay the debts of those who, by gambling and improvident speculation, had fallen into bankruptcy. The argument of the report assumed that such a proposition was made, and illustrated it by a most logical disquisition on the question whether one man ought to pay the debt of another.

Louisiana was assumed, ex gratia for a general illustration of the enormities of the whole affair.

This most extraordinary reprobation of the States, made by virtue of a gratuitous and unconstitutional assumption of jurisdiction over their most separate and peculiar concerns, was received with astonishment by the Senate. Mr. Crittenden and other distinguished Senators warmly denounced the authority for this proceeding; called for an exhibition of that clause of the Constitution which authorized Congress to supervise and examine into the local institutions of the States and the proceedings of the State Legislatures within their own acknowledged province. It was asked by the Opposition, what State had come for assistance? what State had squandered its means and reduced itself to bankruptcy? And, if there were any such, what right had the Senate to proclaim that bankruptcy, and to volunteer the denial of its assistance, when no such assistance was asked for? It was asked how the Committee had ascertained the extent of indebtedness alleged? How they had ascertained "that one State had run in debt to construct an unprofitable railroad," and another to establish an insolvent bank? And, above all, what could justify, on the part of this Government, such a tone of exaggeration in regard to the debts of the States, of reprehension in regard to their interior policy, and such denunciation of their imputed designs?

To these pregnant questions, vigorously put to the Committee, no satisfactory answer could be given; and the report was, therefore, upon motion of its friends, re-committed.

A night's consideration on part of the Committee led to important modifications of the report, and gave time to the friends of the Administration to rally for the next day. The Chairman, Mr. Grundy, upon the second coming in of the report, justified it on the ground of a circular letter from a Banker in Europe; Mr. C. C. Clay, on the ground of an editorial in the New York Courier and Enquirer; Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, on other grounds; and Mr. Calhoun spoke of the Bank of the United States, gold and silver and paper currency, the tariff, the removal of the depositories, and Mr. Clay's Land Bill. Through the progress of this discussion of Mr. Boston's measure, he sat silent, looking upon the efforts of his friends and supporters as King Edward, "on a hill apart," beholding the Black Prince on the field of Cravent. Mr. Calhoun concluded the debate; whereupon, Col. Benton moved the printing of 30,000 extra copies; which was carried by a strictly party vote.

This measure and its progress thus far suggest some grave reflections.

1st. It declares the principle of negative legislation, viz. That Congress has not the power, and it will not be expedient, to assume the State debts.

2d. It assumes the principle of hypothetical legislation upon future and contingent events.

3d. It assumes the right of this Government to investigate the local affairs of the States and pass censure upon them.

THE ATTACK IN THE SENATE UPON THE CREDIT OF THE STATES.

It will be remembered that, at the opening of the present Session of Congress, Mr. Weston, Boston, introduced into the Senate a set of Resolutions denouncing the constitutional incompetence of Congress to assume the debts of the States. He accompanied them with a speech, in which he depicted in strong colors the direful condition of the States, arising from the excessive and improvident indorsements into which they had fallen, in consequence of bank paper, a vicious extension of credit, absence of specie, &c. In short, the speech and the resolutions were characterized by the usual traits so strongly impressed upon the productions of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, apparently dissatisfied with the test in which these resolutions were drawn, proposed a substitute, varying the manner, but concluding in an identical proposition. Both sets of resolutions proposed negative propositions upon a hypothetical case, viz. If the States should apply for it, this Government will not assume their debts. To compose the conflict [in] name, Mr. Grundy proposed a reference of the resolutions to a select committee, which was ordered, with the general permission, as we believe, that confined to the custody of Mr. Grundy, at the head of a well-armed committee, they would share the fate of the bankrupt law proposed by the President some years since, which, being thus referred, was quietly strangled. But the Senator from Missouri is not thus to be dealt with. A measure of his does not perish like a blood pup, fifteen in the litter. A report was made; and it has not happened in the history of Congress that such a lecture has been read to the sovereign States of this Union. They do not present themselves, but are summoned to the bar of the Senate. They are not accused of any over acts, but of the crime of imagining treason, and their imputed intentions being sufficient grounds of jurisdiction, they are not only informed that their vile imaginations shall not be realized but are soundly rated for their impudent poverty, and for the reckless and gambling extravagance which the report asserted had superinduced it.

The report, in short, was an amplification and exaggeration of Colonel Benton's resolutions, in which that distinguished Senator could complain of nothing, unless it were the weakening of his propositions by diffusion.

It announced the State debts to be the enormous sum of two hundred millions. It stated that of New York as exceeding more than eighteen millions. It spoke of extravagant burdens imposed upon the People by prodigal legislation; of members of the Legislature shrinking from the responsibility of taxing their constituents to maintain the credit of the State; and most elaborately argued that the sound States should not be called upon to pay the debts of those who, by gambling and improvident speculation, had fallen into bankruptcy.

The argument of the report assumed that such a proposition was made, and illustrated it by a most logical disquisition on the question whether one man ought to pay the debt of another.

Sec. 1. Provides that Receiver be the new treasury building at Washington shall be fitted up with secure fire-proof vaults and safes for keeping the public money, and for the accommodation of the Treasurer, his Assistant and Clerks—which is declared to be the Treasury of the U. S.

Sec. 2. The vaults and the safe of the Mint and branch Mint at New Orleans to be places of deposit, and the Treasurers of each to have the custody and care of the public money.

Sec. 3. Room to be provided in the Custom House now building in New York and Boston for the use of Receivers General and secure fire-proof vaults and safes for keeping public money, and Receivers General to have the custody and care of said fire-proof vaults and safes and the money therein deposited; and also to transfer and disburse such money.

Sec. 4. Suitable offices, with convenient rooms provided with secure fire-proof vaults and safes to be erected at Charleston and St. Louis; Receivers General to have the custody and care of said fire-proof vaults and safes and the money therein deposited; and also to transfer and disburse such money.

Sec. 5. The President, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint four Receivers General of public money to hold their offices for 4 years; one to be located in New York, one in Boston, one in Charleston, and the fourth in St. Louis; all to give bond with sureties.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint and branch mints at New Orleans, and receivers general to give bonds with sureties according to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the consent of the President, and to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. Treasurer of the United States, Treasurer of the Mint and branch mint at New Orleans, and receivers general to give bonds with sureties according to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the consent of the President, and to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. Secretary of the Treasury to require bonds from the several depositories, created with such surety as shall seem reasonable and safe by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Sec. 9. All collectors and receivers in the District of Columbia, in the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans, in the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, to pay over all money to the receiver general or the Treasurer of the Mint or branch mint, as often as required by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Comptroller of the Mint.

Sec. 10. Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General empowered in their discretion to transfer money from any depository, to the mint, branch mint, or either of the offices of the Receivers General, and also from the bands of coin depository, to that of another, as safety or public convenience may to them seem to require.

Sec. 11. All money in depositories to be considered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and subject to his draft for transfer or disbursement. Depositories to make returns to the Treasury and Post Office Departments, as shall be directed by the head of these departments.

Sec. 12. Secretary of the Treasury authorized to examine into accounts of depositories, and to appoint special agents for this purpose, with such compensation as he may think reasonable. Agents to examine books, accounts, money on hand, and the manner in which the same is kept so as to secure uniformity.

Sec. 13. Naval Officer and Surveyor, Register of Land Offices, Director and Superintendent of each mint and branch mint, every quarter, or oftener, if directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, also to examine the accounts and money of the Receivers General, Collectors, Receivers of the Land Offices, and Treasurers, and make return of such examination to the Treasury Department.

Sec. 14. Treasurers under this act may be allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses for clerks, fire-proof chest or vaults, or other expenses of safe keeping, transferring or disbursing public money, provided, the whole number of clerks shall not exceed ten, and the aggregate compensation of any one clerk exceed \$600 per annum.

Sec. 15. Secretary of the Treasury required to withdraw public funds from present depositories, and confine all transbursements to depositories established by this act.

Sec. 16. Marshals, District Attorneys and others having public money to pay the same to such depository as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 17. All Treasurers to keep an entry of each sum received and kind of money, and size of each payment or transfer, and kind of currency used. Any investment, loan or other public money by any Treasurer to be deemed an embezzlement, and punished as felony, and all persons participating or advising thereto to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 18. Until rooms, offices, vaults and safe are constructed, the Secretary of the Treasury may hire them at the expense of the U. S. in the District of Columbia, Philadelphia, New Orleans, New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis.

Sec. 19. The Resolves authorizing pay-

ment of public dues in notes of small pay, small, so modified, that after June 1, 1840 one fourth of all the payments shall be made in specie; after June, 1842, one half to be paid in specie; after June, 1843, three fourths to be paid in specie; and so on, until the whole shall be paid in gold and silver.

Sec. 20. After June 1840, all disbursements and payments by the United States or the Treasurer General to be made in gold or silver coin only. Any officer, supervisor, or agent who violates this provision to be reported to the President of the United States.

Sec. 21. No disbursements permitted to make any change of base, except in gold or silver, but shall make payments in the currency received. Any violation to be punished by suspension, and further also to be reported to the President for removal or restoration to his trust.

Sec.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON

At Vicksburg, February 27, 1840.

Gen. Harrison concluded his tour of the United States, in 1837, for the reduction of his military services. He said, "that he was a friend of disunionists, so far as they did not interfere with the peace and quiet of the country; and that he was a friend to unionists, so far as they did not interfere with the peace and quiet of the country." The policy of the country, well, in his opinion, is to keep the country at peace, and to remove, if possible, all difficulties with which the Government may have to struggle. He was a fervent friend, and in many of those difficulties to me who were friends to him. He was a sincere friend to the South, and had done much service to the South. Anything however, that he could do, he did, and deserved always the confidence of the north, for the support of the Union, and the maintenance of the rights of the South.

He never could believe

that the final fight in the theater of war would be waged in the mountains of Virginia. He thought no fight might come into the country with better and more liberal feelings, with more liberal measures; nor would he have advocated this bill had he thought no good effects applicable to his immediate constituents alone. But he believed it would be productive of general good, and for that reason he was in favor of it.—*Heg. of Debates*, p. 3, p. 23.

HENRY A. WISE.

The following extract furnished by one of the newspaper reporters in Congress, is a complimentary but faithful sketch of this bold, independent and patriotic Statesman.

Henry A. Wise of Virginia has gained much reputation, among his friends, by the course which he has pursued in relation to the New Jersey case. He has modified his manner very much of late, and is less impudent and violent than formerly. He has adopted a bold, manly, decisive, and conciliatory course, but has met with great success. As a fire-blower, if I may so speak, he has few equals and no superior in the House. His views and manner uniformly fit him for that position. He is a stanch man, of the medium height, his features are rather sharp and strongly marked, and his voice is particularly clear and sonorous, his hair is light, and is worn long in the style of the day; his eyes are very large and bright, and express the character of the man very distinctly. The general appearance of his countenance is that of a man about thirty years of age, who had been too consistently devoted to difficult business for a long period, or of a man who had suffered some severe shock, in his business or family. He has an earnest, nervous, care-worn, anxious look, quite unlike the hale, bluff and jovial aspect of most men from the Old Dominion. The style of his dress is careless and indifferent, and more like that of a working merchant, than of the gentleman legislator. Mr. Wise is generally right in his position, and rarely yields the floor to an opponent until he feels disposed. His voice can be heard in any part of the hall, and when he stands upon the Speaker's chair, he seldom fails to secure attention. He can always be heard above the loudest din that ever rings in that hall, and when his shrill voice is distinguished, all others soon become silent. He speaks with great directness and energy, coining the words, as it were, in unmelodic metal, and driving them into your very ears. Every thing, he says, is bold, determined, uncompromising—there is no hesitation, and no pause in the torrent of words. He makes a position, and it must be accepted without modification, without reserve, or it must be directly rejected. He charges home upon his opponents, and causes not in the fight, until he bears the cry for quarter, or until the opposing forces have fled.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

APALACHICOLA, Jan. 20.—More Indian Massacres.—We this morning received the distressing intelligence that the family of Mr. Rowlett, at Rowlett's Mills, in this county, about 30 miles from this city, were massacred by a party of Indians, just before sundown last evening.

Mr. P. W. Rowlett and a mulatto man, were shot down by the Indians before they had shown themselves. The Indians then approached the house, and the inmates were put down in endeavoring to make their escape. Mrs. Hollie, a daughter of Mr. Dan'l Rowlett, was soon to run some distance from the house before the fall. A negro man was shot near the house. One individual, Mr. Robinson we believe, who was near the premises, alone escaped to tell the story. The elder Mr. Rowlett and one of his sons were from home when the massacre took place.

By the noon-hour Commerce arrived this morning, we hear of the murder of another family, on Monday evening last, that of Mr. Holland four miles above town. Particulars not known.

By the Commerce we also hear of an attack which was made upon a party of U. S. Dragoons near Rocky Bluff, on Friday last. The party were fired on by the Indians, and several of their number killed.—The soldiers fled, and the Indians took possession of their provisions and baggage.

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The Bloodhounds lately received from Cuba, have been subjected to many experiments, the results of which have been very satisfactory. They follow a trail twenty-four hours old with rapidity and accuracy.

Some of them are to be employed by the troops now scouring the country between the mouths of the Waucashawas and down the rivers, Mississippi, etc.

Indians.—An attack was made, by a party of the enemy, on the train from Prairie Port No. 10, on Sunday last. 8 soldiers were wounded, and a sergeant missing.—*Augusta News*.

St. Joaquin, Jan. 20.

Indians.—An express has just arrived Tuesday morning, from Iola, with a letter from Mr. J. L. Galloway, merchant at that place, stating that on Monday night the family of Mr. Marion, about six miles above Iola, were all murdered and presumed burnt, by a party of Indians, supposed to be about twenty in number. The citizens of the

town, were without arms and call for assistance. The Indians will either remain in the Appalachians or move to the eastern arm of St. Lucie River. A company leaves, under the command of Colonel Fitzpatrick, has gone in search of them.

BREVARD, Feb. 11.

Another Indian murder in East Florida.—A military train consisting of 12 wagons were returning from station No. 12 to General's Ferry, on Wednesday the 4th instant, attacked by a party of Indians that lay in ambush in the grass near the road and fired on, killing one of the drivers and wounding two others.

The Indians plundered the wagons of all articles of value to them and made their escape.

Charlotte:

Thursday, February 27, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILL. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

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PORTERS.



OLD ROSIN THE BOW.

represented the country all over,
And now I see no better I'll go—
The gay roads of delight I have travelled,
The scenes and scenes all down the bow—
The scenes that bring the bow,
For I know that good quarters are waiting,
The welcome old Rosin the Bow.

The gay roads of delight I have travelled,
Now all I find here a woe—
For while my companions are gone,
They'll strike at old Rosin the Bow—
They'll drink to it.

My life has now drawn to a closing,
And all will let us go—
We'll now take a hard parting at parting,
To the name of old Rosin the Bow—
To the name, &c.

When I've died and laid on the couch,
The people all anxious to know,
Will raise up the lid of my coffin,
And look at old Rosin the Bow—
And look at it, &c.

Then give me some fine clever fellows,
And let them all stagger go,
Tug a step hole in the meadow,
And sing for old Rosin the Bow—
And it too, &c.

Then place me some fine clever fellows,
One each at the hand and the toe,
And don't you forget to scratch on them,
The name of old Rosin the Bow—
The name of, &c.

Then have ye the same clever fellows,
Surrounding my grave in a row—
And drink from the big-bellied bottle,
Farewell to old Rosin the Bow—
Farewell to old Rosin the Bow,
Farewell to old Rosin the Bow;
And drink from my big-bellied bottle,
Farewell to old Rosin the Bow.

RURAL ECONOMY.



SILK CULTURE.

From the *Silk Journal*.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

The price of mulberries trees having fallen to a very low rate, the present is a most propitious time for the commencement of the silk business, by those who have hitherto avoided it on account of the high price of the trees. Every thrifty farmer in the Union ought to plant at least one acre of ground, some out of the way old field, some chosen ridge, some inconvenient hill-side, that yields little or no profit in anything else. It will cost now but a trifle—A thousand trees should be obtained and planted either by layers or cuttings, and there will enough to certain to grow, to occupy the ground. Plant them in rows, four feet apart, and if they grow so that they stand nearer than two feet apart in the row, take up intervening trees and plant them where failures had left open spaces; and if you have still more than the above proportion, extend the field.

In July, they will have grown so far as to enable your daughters, or your female servants or children, to feed worms; and you may then hatch 10,000 eggs. Any common room will do to keep them in, and the first volume of the *Silk Journal* will teach you how to manage them. When the first crop is three weeks old, hatch 20,000 more, to be ready to take the place of the first as soon as they spin cocoons. When the second crop is three weeks old, bring out the last, the main crop of 50,000 to hatch. As 5,000 trees will produce 5,000 lbs. of leaves, and as each worm will eat one ounce of leaves, your 5,000 trees will feed 50,000 worms which you will have fed in the above three parcels. As soon as your first crop has finished the cocoons, set a couple of intelligent girls to reeling. You can teach them from the *Silk Journal* above referred to. The Piedmontese reel should be used. In a few weeks, they will learn to reel as well as you may desire; and then let them take one or two other girls as apprentices to learn to reel. By the time the last crop of worms have spun cocoons, you will have four reels, who will be able to use up the cocoons speedily. The result will be twenty-four to twenty-eight pounds of raw silk, which you can either send to market, or cause to be made into elegant silk dresses for your daughters who have so well deserved them. Next year, double this amount may be made, and every year from two to five hundred dollars worth of silk may be produced without any cost to yourself.

Then why not begin? How hard must a farmer work to produce a hundred dollars in wheat, corn, or tobacco; or in flour, whiskey or pork, or any other product—Let us see. He must break up four acres of ground, there is eight or ten days hard work at ploughing and seeding in October. During winter he is tantalized with promises of good weather, that seldom happens, and in the spring he fears his wheat is "winter killed"; or, if it escapes that, in March there comes a season of freezing and thawing, that threatens to strip it out of the ground. Well, it escapes even that, and now the fly sits about, but even that scares it. The spring passes, and summer with its cradles and rakes, and harvest labor arrives. Six or eight days more of hard labor is again required and performed. The harvest is in the stack, October again arrives, and the flail now falls heavily of six or eight days more hard labor. But the wheat is in the stack, and two or three days more hard labor with the four-horse wagon, is required to carry the one hundred bushels of wheat to the mill. The wheat is ground, and the flour in the barrels. Well, now we have two or three days' labor with the four horses

to load the wagons, and then time in November, the new year's home, money, and lumber, will be required. Hence, there are hard work enough, and these enough compensated for, for a hundred dollars easily. Let this picture by the side of the life's career of 20,000 worms, and then compare between them. But we would not interfere with the growth of wheat, nor with the production of any other staple. We would not take the hardy ploughman from his plough. But while he labors in the field to produce his hard-won dollars in wheat and corn, we would enable the more delicate inmates of his house to add something to his income. And this they will be able to do, if he will only in the first instance, furnish them with a small mulberry orchard.

Farmers, try it. Try it. D. S.

Silk Worm Eggs.

NOR sale, at Col. Alexander's Hotel, several thousand SILK WORM EGGS, at 50 cents per thousand.

Feb. 10, 1840. 21

Farmers take Notice.

BETWEEN this and the 1st day of March, I wish to contract to deliver and have delivered a large quantity of the MORUS MULTICULMUS TREES on the shares. The proposition is, that the Bodie be delivered to you this spring and the one-half to be kept for the trouble of raising and the other half to be delivered to me next fall. Any person wishing to make such contracts would do well to apply immediately, as such opportunities rarely occur. The particulars can be ascertained by application to M. W. ALEXANDER.

Anx. recd.
JOS. W. ATKINSON.
February 10, 1840. 21/2

Land for Sale.

THE Subscribers offers for sale 900 acres of land on Mallard Creek, 8 miles north of Charlotte, on terms to suit purchasers.

DAN ALEXANDER.
Feb. 10, 1840. 21/2

NOTICE.

ALL my accounts will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection immediately after the Superior Court. Attention to this notice will save cost.

R. A. WALLACE.
Feb. 5, 1840. 22

Notice.

The Subscribers takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his

CARRIAGE MAKING ESTABLISHMENT

from his present location, 80 feet below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above business. Gentleman wanting work in his shop would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best possible lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

All kinds of Country Smithing done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.
Feb. 4, 1840. 20/2

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 5 or 8 hand-made finished Carriages and one very good Stable in the way, any of which I will sell, low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for neck also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.
Feb. 4, 1840. 20/2

NOTICE.

TO those who apply immediately I will sell a part of my splendid crop of MORUS MULTICULMUS TREES at the very low price of half a cent by the bush.

From experiments made in all parts of the country, no doubt remains to those who examine the subject, of the practicability and immense profits of the Silk Culture. Repeated trials have fairly shown, that more than the trees will cost, may be realized the first year by making Silk from the leaves they will produce. As the best judges feel confident that the prices of trees will rise this Spring, and continue up for another year, the present may be regarded as the most favored opportunity to purchase and the terms here offered as the lowest we have known. My trees are genuine and in sound condition; and to the luxuriance of their growth, many who saw them last summer can testify. Applications made at this place or my plantation in Lincoln county, will be attended to, without any distinction.

A. GRAHAM.
Dec. 26, 1839. 15/2

King's Mountain Iron.

THE Subscribers will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of IRON, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for CARRIAGE, WAGON WORK, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Dec. 10, 1839. 12/2

Notice.

The Subscribers will receive orders for Cast Iron suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Dec. 10, 1839. 12/2

Valuable GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offers for sale, 2 GOLD MINES, situated about five miles North of Charlotte, on the land formerly owned by Thomas McGinn, adjoining and on the same ridge with the Capo Mine. The above Mines have been fully tested by experienced Miners, and have proved to be very valuable. For further information, apply to the Subscribers, living on the Beaufort road, five miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.
Jan. 13, 1840. 16/2

JOHNSTON IRON,
EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE Subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuckasegee Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte), have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 50 cents Cash.

E. & J. M. WILSON.
Feb. 10, 1840. 20/2

Johnston Iron,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE Subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuckasegee Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte), have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 50 cents Cash.

E. & J. M. WILSON.
Feb. 10, 1840. 20/2

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Keay, assigned of
Bird, Gillian & Co. Original Attachment.

George Sharp, Jas. N. Tutt
and Wm. E. Estes.

Lived in the hands of Alexander & Brothers,
Leroy Springs, David Parks, G. C. Marvin, Richard King, A. Morrison, John M. Morrison and A. Harris, and then sumamed as Garrison.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Brice Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 5th Monday of January, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, C. M. C.

Price adv. 25/2

THE CELEBRATED HORSE,
HENRY FLYNN.

WILL make his second instant, in Mecklenburg County, N. C. greatly improved in size and appearance, and is understood to be of the age of six or seven years, and the four-horse wagon, is required to carry the one hundred bushels of wheat to the mill. The wheat is ground, and the flour in the barrels. Well, now we have two or three days' labour with the four horses

and four men to load the wagons.

JAMES M. CHAPPELL.
Feb. 3, 1840. 20/2

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Warren Deeds for sale at this Office.

Chapman's Works, & Company,
THE Moral Doctor of this Institution,
will be received on the 1st Monday of
every month, 1840.

J. H. NYE HUTCHINS, Doctor.
Feb. 4, 1840.

DENTIST.

DR. JOSEPH LEES' experience has pro-
voked him from making his annual visit
into this part of the State as early as intended by
him. His patients are delayed in seeing him
for a week.

Patients in the country having written orders
at the office of the Charlotte Journal, or the Western
Carolinian, or at East's Tavern in Concord,
will be visited at their residence without addi-
tional expense.

Concord, Feb. 1, 1840.

Dr. WALTER CAROLINIAN will say this three
times.

5. 10. NYE HUTCHINS, Doctor.

Feb. 4, 1840.

5. 10. NYE HUTCHINS, Doctor.

Feb. 4, 1840.</